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tive and intellectually inferior to the ruling Afghans, they are physically very sturdy and brave, and their honest and simple natures, free from all fanaticism, give them an attractive personality. Those who have taken service in the Indian army and in railroad construction are almost as highly spoken of as the Gurkhas of Nepal, whom they also resemble physically. Outside of their own mountain fastnesses in the Hazarajat, where they are today relatively undisturbed, they supply most of the unskilled labor for road building etc., and their position differs but little from that of serfs. In the Afghan army they have been organized into several battalions of sappers and miners.

Aside from their distinctly Mongolian type the Hazaras—at least the western clans—may be readily recognized by their small conical headdress of bright-colored calico, lined with fur or sheepskin which forms a fringe around the edge.

F. CHAHAR AYMAKS (250,000).

These are four semipastoral tribes of northwestern Afghanistan closely related to the Hazaras, but belonging to the Sunni persuasion. Like the Hazaras they are of pure Tartar or Mongolian origin and possess all the physical and mental attributes of their kinsmen further to the south. But being less numerous and less fiercely independent than the Hazaras they never had to suffer so much at the hands of the central government, especially as they appear to have become Sunnis (with some exceptions) at an early period. They speak either Turki or Persian dialects, and even a mixture of both.

(a) The *Taimanis* (160,000) are the most numerous of these four tribes. They occupy the Ghorat, i. e., the mountains between the Hari Rud and the Ghor, where the medieval Kingdom of Ghor (10th–13th centuries A. D.) must have been located. They are not exclusively nomads, but also cultivators of the soil. Intermarriage has slightly modified the original Mongolian type. Their dress is more like that of the Tajiks than the Hazaras, and they wear the turban. Their language is largely Turki.

(b) *Firozkohis* (50,000) roam the entire watershed of the Murghab River, north of the Band-i-Baba Range. They are said to have come from the Firoz-koh mountain (near Samnan, in North Persia) although they look more Mongolian than the other Aymaks. They speak Persian and wear a turban like the Uzbegs.

(c) *Jamshedis* (20,000) are found in the district of Badghis, between the Hari Rud and the Russian frontier. They have a reputation for intelligence, honesty, and good horsemanship. Although they dress like the Uzbegs and speak Turki they differ from them by wearing the sheepskin hat.